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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841:

New Series No. 33.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Précis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.
Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARSHALL'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CRYSTAL MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November. Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor or by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;
Respondentia Bonds, each . . . Rs. 1
Ship's Articles " 1
Policies of Insurance " 1
Bills of Exchange, per set Ans. 8
Interest Bonds " 8
Bills of Lading " 8
Powers of Attorney, each " 8

MR. LEFEVRE has the honor to announce to the Public that he has received by the "Josephine," an assortment of goods from Paris, consisting of Musical Boxes playing 6 to 8 tones, Palanquin or travelling clocks, clocks for rooms, Oil Paintings, Looking Glasses, Memorandum Books, Organ, Fresh Sardines and different other Articles, Liqueurs &c. &c. Terms Cash.
Nesbit Lane, opposite the Secretariat Office.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of Apalatagui and Co., of Xeres.
In Butts at Rs. 550
Hhd. at " 300
Quarter Cask " 150
In Quart Bottles per dozen 18
WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.,
Raparim Row, 17th March 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast and Colombo should sufficient inducement offer. The fine Barque "CO. RINGA PACKET," 300 Tons Register, "Old Measurement," Captain Gibson, daily expected has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage. Apply to
THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.
Bombay, 17th March 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Teak built Barque "COLO-NEL NEWALL," 214 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement" Captain Grant, this Vessel is just come out of Dock, having undergone very extensive repairs, ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.
Bombay, 17th March 1841.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON AT MAHABULESHWAR.

THAT desirable, well known Bungalow called "The Oaks" commanding an extensive and extremely picturesque view. This House has just been repaired, is considerably improved, and handsomely furnished, it is fitted also with a good Billiard Table. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. WOOLER and Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1841.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, viz.

Port Wine, ... Rs. 15 per dozen.
Muscatel, ... " 12 per do.
Lisbon, ... " 9 per do.
Bombay, 17th March 1841.



BOMBAY RACES FOR 1842.

1st DAY.

1st RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund for Arabs that never started before the day of closing 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. to be closed on the 15th October 1841 already 3 Subscribers.

2nd RACE.—A Welter Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs 1st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

3rd RACE.—A Give and Take Rupees 500 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each 14 hands carrying 1st. 13 miles Heats.

2nd DAY.

1st RACE.—A Maiden Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each P. P. with 40 Gold Mohurs from the Fund for all Arabs that never started before the day of closing 1 1/2 miles and distance 11 Stone closed on the 15th October 1841.

2nd RACE.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, weight for age and inches 14 hands and aged carrying 8st. 7lbs. entrance 100 Rupees 2 1/2 miles.

3rd RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelor's Purse for all Arabs Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 1 mile Heats 8st. 7lbs.

3rd DAY.

1st RACE.—30 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes with 30 from the Fund for Arab Horses, that never won 8st. 4lbs. 1 1/2 miles Heats to be closed on the 15th October 1841.

2nd RACE.—The Bynulla Club Purse with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each for all Arabs, weight for age 1 1/2 miles and distance heats.

3rd RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas according to its conditions with a Sweepstakes Rupees 300 miles 9st.

4th DAY.

1st RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes 10 Gold Mohurs each for all Arabs 3 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners once 4lbs. extra, twice 7lbs. extra, thrice or more 10lbs. extra.

2nd RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1500 given by Moossa the Dealer for all Horses purchased of him after the 1st January 1841, 2 miles, 8st. 4lbs. winners once 5lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra. If only two Horses started 1000 Rupees given. A Horse walking over to receive 500 Rupees, entrances Rupees 100. N. B. It is to be understood that 2 and 3 Horses must start respectively and bona fide from distinct Stables to entitle the winner to the increased amounts; and that if Horses start in collision with each other the money will be withheld altogether.

3rd RACE.—The little Welter of Rupees 300 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each 1 1/2 miles 1st. Gentlemen riders. The winner to be sold for Rupees 1000 if demanded within half an hour.

5th DAY.

1st RACE.—A forced handicap for all winners of Public money during the meeting optional to losers, Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles.

2nd RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 for the beaten Horses of the Season with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each 1 1/2 miles Heats to be handicapped by the Stewards.

3rd RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 100 for all Horses from the Dealer's Stable, the Second Horse to receive Rupees 25 once round the course.

The following Sweepstakes to be run during the meeting are proposed and should they fill a 6th day will be added to the Prospectus and

those Races so entered as not to interfere with each other.

100 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes for all Arabs 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. to be closed on the 15th October.

50 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes for all Arab maidens of the season 8st. 4lbs. old Horses 9st. to be closed on the 1st January 1841.

N. B.—The "Grand Master" is ready to run any Arab in India 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. at the ensuing Poona or Bombay Races for 10,000 Rupees.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.
No. 172.—The appointment of Captain G. Moore of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry to the Command of the Detachment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail Guard at Sion from the 15th ultimo is confirmed.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th March 1841.
A Committee will assemble at the Grand Arsenal on Tuesday next the 16th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to inspect and report upon certain Tents which will be produced before it.
President.

Captain W. S. Adams Acting Assistant Qr. Mr. General.
Members with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Gov. Captain W. M. Webb, Acting Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

Lieutenant W. F. Cornack Qr. Mr. 15th Regt. N. I.
Upon the completion of the above duty the Proceedings to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army and the Committee dissolved.

A Field order by Major General Brooks Commanding Scinde Force dated 19th ultimo directing the following medical arrangements is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Jephson M. D. to proceed to Sukkur for the purpose of assuming charge of the appointment of Deputy Medical Storekeeper at that station to which he stands appointed.

Assistant Surgeon Wright doing duty with the Right Wing 20th Regiment is attached to the 25th Regiment N. I. and will proceed to join it without delay, on his departure Assistant Surgeon Leith 1st Troop Horse Artillery to afford medical aid to the Right Wing 20th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Babington attached to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry will on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Jephson M. D. afford medical aid to the 25th Regiment N. I. until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Wright.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:
Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, Gol. Battn. from 6th to 31st March on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. J. E. Taylor, 18th Regt. N. I. from 6th to 31st March on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th March 1841.
The assembly of the Committee of which Capt. W. S. Adams is President is postponed until Thursday next.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.
Lieutenant H. Vincent, 18th Regiment Native Infantry from 14th to 31st March in extension on medical certificate to proceed to Mahabuleswar.

Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, 16th Regt. N. I. Acting Interpreter to 14th Regt. N. I. from 25th March to 15th May, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Marhatta Language.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st March, 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:
With the sanction of Government, the order by major general Sir W. Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding in Afghanistan, under date 21st April 1840, placing sergeant Thomas Johnson, of the 4th company 2nd battalion of artillery, at the disposal of the envoy and minister, for employment in the service of his majesty Shah Shoojaool-Moolk.

By captain A Stewart, commanding a detachment of the 1st European light infantry, under date the 9th ultimo, appointing acting quarter master sergeant William Murphy to act as provost sergeant from the 1st idem, and privates William Kelly and Charley Carley to act as camp-colours to the detachment, from the same date, during its march from Cawnpore to Kurnaul.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd March, 1841.—The Cawnpore division order of the 20th of January last, directing lieutenant H. Strachey, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, to continue employed on the grand trunk road, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The regimental order by lieutenant colonel G Moore, commanding the 59th regiment of native infantry, dated the 14th ultimo, directing lieutenant G W Stokes to act as adjutant to the regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon D Campbell (recently returned from furlough) is removed from the 16th to the 62d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join at Neemuch.

Lieutenant H Hollings is appointed interpreter and Quarter Master to the 66th regiment of native infantry, vice Nugent promoted.

Brevet captain F C Marsden, of the 29th regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 33rd native infantry, vice Hollings.

The leave of absence granted to brevet captain D Ogilvy, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate,

preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service, is to commence from the 2d January last, and terminate on the 15th April next.

Ensign M K Macmillan is removed, at his own request, from the 29th to the 37th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

Captain T W Bolton, of the 2nd, and ensign H K Macmillan, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, are with the sanction of Government, appointed to do duty with the 19th regiment at Kurnaul, until an opportunity offers for their joining the corps to which they belong.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
District staff—brevet major H Hay, major of brigade, Rohilcund, from 15th March to 30th December, to visit Simla, via Almorah, on medical certificate.

22d regiment native infantry—lieut and brevet captain J Ballock, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

65th regiment native infantry—surgeon W. Bogie, M. D., from 29th March to 20th September, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

8th regiment native infantry—ensign W R Elliot, from 1st March to 1st April, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

66th regiment native infantry—lieutenant S W Buller, from 1st April to 31st July, to visit Shajehanpore, on medical certificate.

9th regiment native infantry—captain W Beckett, from 23d January to 27th February, to remain at the presidency.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief, J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL JAMES ALLAN, C. B.

COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 9th February 1841.

The following extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of a European General Court Martial, holden at Kamptee on Wednesday the 20th day of January 1841, by order of Brigadier John Turner Trevelyan, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K C H. Commander in Chief, are published to the Army.

Lieutenant Henry John Augustus Taylor, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Brigadier John Turner Trevelyan, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, upon the following charges.

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances.

1st Instance.—In having at Kamptee on the 17th of October 1840, been unfit from the effects of intoxication the preceding night, to take the duty of Orderly Officer of the day, for which duty he had been duly warned.

2d Instance.—In having at the same place on the 30th of the same month, when paraded for exercise with his Regiment under Arms, been drunk on duty.

2d Charge.—For having at Kamptee on the 13th of December 1840, when in Command of the main guard, been found drunk on his guard.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.
(Signed) C. G. ALVES, Lieut. Col. Comd. 49th Regt. N. I. KAMPTEE, 14th Dec. 1840.

By order.
(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges, as well as what the Prisoner Lieutenant Henry John Augustus Taylor, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the first Instance of the Charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the First Instance of the Charge.

Finding on the second Instance of the first Charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the Second Instance of the First Charge.

Finding on the second Charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the Second Charge.

Sentence.—That Court having found the Prisoner guilty as above stated doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant Henry John Augustus Taylor, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, to be cashiered.

(Signed) DON. URQUHART, Lt. Col. H. M. 39th Regt. President.
(Signed) WM. HILL D. J. A. General. Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. ALLAN, Major Genl. Comd the Army in Chief.

MADRAS, 9th Feb. 1841.
Mr. H. J. A. Taylor, is to be struck off the strength of the Army from the date of the publication of this order at Kamptee, the date to be reported to the Adjutant General.

(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lt. Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Soer, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 15th, Barque John, A. Smith, Master, from Manila 18th January.
Do. Brig Futhel Barry, G. Bambar, Master, from Bussorah 21st Jan. Passengers.—D. Fraser Asst. Surgeon B. E. Regt. Hajee Salle Nacodah, 3 Arab Servants and Boy.

Do. Brig Brigand, J. Paddock, Master, from China 14th Jan.
Do. Ship Victoria, Abdull Ally Nacodah, from Surat 13th Inst. Passengers.—75 Natives.

Do. 16th, The E. I. C. Steam Frigate Sostris, R. Morrsby, Esq. Captain from Persian Gulph 10th March.
Do. Ship Kussowie, J. F. J. Jackson, Master, from Siam and Singapore left Siam 26th Jan., and Singapore 9th Feb.

SAILED.
March 16th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. A. Morrison, Acting Master, to River Indus.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	R. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiviar Ship Hastings.	Indus.
SCHOONERS.	Auckland.
Taptee.	Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
Palaurus.	Sostris.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	COUNTRY.	PORTUGUESE.
Charles Grant.	Simon Taylor.	Brig (War) Cassador Af.
Hugh Walker.	Champion.	fricane.
Sir Edward Paget.	Chiefstain.	Barque Marquis of Hast-
		ings.
		Brig Simplicia.
		Brig Novo Viagente.
		Wave.
		Lancaster.
		Carantic.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.	Sgt. J. Navy.	Suez.	1st April.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner & Co.	London	immediate.
Asian.	Remington & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra.	Remington & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Charles Grant.	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Liverpool.	In March.
Reliance.	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Champion.	Skinner & Co.	Clyde.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.	China.	In April.
Hop.	Do.	China.	Despatch.
British Mer.	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
chant.	Forbes & Co.	China.	im. despatch.
Simon Taylor.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Chiefstain.	B. & A. Hornmuzzie.	Liverpool.	In March.
Wave.	Do.	Do.	Despatch.
Lancaster.	Do.	Do.	Despatch.
Hauah.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Singapore.	Despatch.
Colonel Newall.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon.	Fardonjee.	China.	im. despatch.
Corsair.	J. Dandaboy & Co.	China.	immediate.
Drogan.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Agnes.	A. & A. Hornmuzzie.	Do.	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadys.	Singapore.	10th March.
Carsejee Co.	Do.	and Macao.	Despatch.
Sophia.	Do.	Do.	Despatch.
Lady Grant.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Jehangere.	Do.	Eastward.	Despatch.

dc. do. Asst. Surgeon Neilson, 5th Regt. N. I., from Scinde.
do. do. Lieut. Dennis, do. do., from do.
do. 15th. Capt. E. Skipper, 7th Regt. N. I., from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.

March 13th.—Capt. G. Smith, 26th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. 14th. Surgeon J. S. Cahill, M. D. 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. J. M. Martin, 3d Troop H. A., to Poonah.
do. 15th. Lieut. H. Vincent, 10th Regt. N. I., to Mahabuleswar.



CORRESPONDENCE.

POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Can you throw any light or the reason why the unfortunate inhabitants of the esplanade only received their letters yesterday seven and twenty hours after the arrival of the Steamer. This is not a solitary instance, it is very seldom indeed these letters have been given to us here on the day of the arrival of the Steamer. Only a few yards from the fort not five minutes walk for the peons, it puzzles me even to guess at the reason of the delay.

Letters were brought here at 10 o'clock A. M. so that it is possible that our friends in Poonah received theirs about that time, the same time as those who live within a stone's throw of the Post Office for all India.

ESPLANADE.

In reply to "ESPLANADE" we would have him bring the matter officially to the notice of the Post Master General.—Ed.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 17, 1841.

ARRIVED March 15, Ship *Victoria*, Abdulla Ally Nacoda, from Surat 13th inst.—*Passengers* 75 Natives; Do. Barque *John*, A. Smith, Master, from Manilla 18th January; Do. *Brigand*, G. Paddow, Master from China 14th January; Do. *Brig Fattel Barry*, G. Bamber, Master, from Bassorah 21st January.—*Passengers*: Dr. Fraser, Hajee Salu, and 3 Arabs: Do. 161 Steamer *Sesostria*, R. Moresby, Esq. Captain from Persian Gulf 10th March; Do. Ship *Kusrovie*, J. Jackson, Master, from Siam 26th January.

PROCLAMATION.

The Hon'ble J. H. Crawford Esq., appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the Oaths, and his seat as Fourth Member of this Government, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 15th March 1841.

THE European News brought by the *Berenice* possesses less interest than usual. The English portion of notabilities are the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, the Speech from the Throne, the Preparation for Earl Cardigan's Trial in the Lords, and the Debates on the Addresses, and those on the new Bills for the administration of Justice, the Duties on East India Sugar, and the promulgation of the New Poor Law Bill in the Commons. To begin with the Queen's Speech, it is pretty much what such documents have been for years past and is remarkably short. As usual "The foreign Powers give assurances of a friendly disposition." The Levant and China Questions alluded to, but nothing very satisfactory said on either point and for the rest nothing interesting to us in India. On the address in the Lords the Duke of Wellington made so remarkable a speech that we cannot refrain from extracting it—

"The Duke of WELLINGTON thought that the danger of European war would be averted. As to the late negotiations, he had attended carefully to the whole course of proceeding, but he could discover nothing which France could construe into a cause of offence; he saw nothing upon which a difference with France could be grounded; nor could he discover any fault which had been committed on our part—

He concurred with the noble lord in expressing a sincere hope that France would be induced to join with the other Powers in carrying into effect the object they had in view, and thus secure the peace of Europe and the world. He had heard a great deal, on that and other occasions, of what was called the alliance between England and France. He knew that an alliance had existed between England and France when those Powers cooperated on several occasions for the purpose of obtaining some particular object. For instance, this was the case when they cooperated for the

settlement of the question of the Netherlands, and when they separated themselves from the other Powers for this purpose. They cooperated likewise, and separated themselves from the other Powers, in the transactions in the Peninsula. He knew of no other particular alliance existing between England and France. No doubt, the two countries were on the best understanding on the occasions to which he had alluded; and that they consulted together on those several points, were subjects of general interest to all the Powers of Europe. He confessed that he did not know of any other particular alliance which existed between the two countries; and he did not think that by any temporary distrust which had arisen the situation in which England and France was placed had been peculiarly altered. He did not see any ground for distrust or reason for offence on the part of France in consequence of the concurrence of this country with the other Powers in endeavouring to effect the settlement of the affairs of the Levant. There were some complaints that the proceedings had been carried on privately, and by means of confidential communications, instead of by the usual diplomatic course by the interchange of notes. The only evil that he saw in this was, that in case of search hereafter, sufficient information might not be found in the public archives to explain satisfactorily any particular point of policy. But with respect to other Powers, if all parties agreed to carry on their negotiations by means of private notes or confidential communications, he knew of no one who had a right to complain, except perhaps the public of this country, who might not have sufficient information furnished to them on the subject. There was no ground of any complaint of a want of courtesy; and he must say that in these transactions he saw nothing whatever which should be regarded as a want of courtesy towards France. He knew of no ground for difference between France and this country; and he saw no ground to find fault with the conduct of this country in these proceedings.

He did not think that the charges which Lord Brougham had brought against Russia were sufficiently made out; nor could he assent to the motives which had been ascribed to that Power—

In 1831, '32, and '33, Russia made the strongest representations to this country, and to the other great maritime Powers, and all the great Powers in Europe, to take steps to prevent the invasion of Syria by Mehemet Ali; and she foretold the consequences that would ensue if this were not done. In consequence of the neglect of these representations by the other Powers, Russia felt herself under the necessity of taking certain steps, but not in time to prevent the invasion of Syria. In consequence of the advance of the army of the Pasha and of the victory which it gained, Russia was under the necessity of sending an army to Theraipsa. Therefore he felt bound to say, in justice to the Emperor of Russia, that no Power could take more effectual pains to prevent the invasion and occupation of Syria, and thus prevent the necessity of his marching a large army to Constantinople.

With respect to what had been said of the excitement which was stated to prevail in this country for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he would say, that neither Lord Brougham nor any other man living had done half so much as he had done for the maintenance of peace, and above all, for the adjustment of any question in which the honor of France and her position amongst the Powers of Europe were more immediately concerned. For he felt convinced, that if France were not placed in her true position, there could be no well-founded hope for the peace of Europe, or for a just and sound decision upon any subject of general European policy.

such opinions as these from the Nestor of Politics shews that all Parties are determined to give no cause of offence to the French people, but the omission of the mention even of the French nation in the Speech is remarkable, and the whole document certainly avoids all debateable points with the utmost care. Not a word is said of the War in Afghanistan and Scinde, no felicitations thereon, not a syllable, equally silent is it on the Boundary Question disputes with the United States. The West Indies are not thought of, and Canada might be in the moon for all the notice that is taken of either Upper or Lower; and as for poor Poulett Thomson nobody records his deeds of Government. In the Commons Mr. Grote condemned the Treaty of July, and the Syrian Expedition as likely in their results to unsettle the Amity which had existed for so long a period between the English and French Nations. He said "that England had been brought into scrapes by being made answerable in detail for the successes of the feeblest Government in Europe, which was perpetually running the gauntlet between encroaching neighbours and rebellious Vassals, and that if England stood pledged to maintain the inviolability of Constantinople, it was not by fighting in each of the Sultans little quarrels that she was so to do, but by the terror of her arms," which would effectually restrain the greater offenders from giving just occasion for their employment. The Life and Death Battle for the Ottoman Empire will be fought not in Syria or Egypt, but in European Turkey and its Waters." This Speech was replied to in detail by Lord John Russell and Palmerston. Joseph Hume moved a Counter address which however he withdrew himself. "The Administration of Justice Bill was introduced by the Attorney General, and stated it was for accelerating the Administration of Justice in the Equity Courts, and getting rid of the delays which he stated were occasioned by an accumulation of business, that there were now 12 to 1300 Cases in Chancery!!! and a suit took 5 years to be decided. The present Bill proposed the appointment of Two new

Judges. Leave was given to bring in the Bill. Mr. Labouchere brought on a motion for a Committee of the whole House to consider the equalization of the duty on East and West India Rum which was agreed to. Lord Stanley moved for Leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Registration of Votes in Ireland which was met by an amendment of Mr. O'Connell's that the debate should be adjourned until after the 4th Instant, but Lord Stanley gained his point by a Majority of 190. This brings us to the end of our hasty Parliamentary sketch. The Revenue for the year ending the 10th of last October exhibits an excess of expenditure over income of £1,560,640,19,84d. so in the event of increased war expence, additional Taxes must be levied or new loans entered into. The Chartists have held numerous Meetings all over the Country particularly on New Years day to petition for a pardon to Frost and his associates for the attempt at rebellion at Newport, on the 2nd of January, they mustered very strong on Clekenwell Green to the amount of about 1500 and marched in procession to White Conduit House singing "the Marseillaise Hymn." They dispersed without any uproar.

The little Princess Royal was to be christened on the 10th, and her name is to be Adelaide after the Queen Dowager, Victoria after the Duchess of Kent, and Louisa after the Queen of the Belgians. The Godfathers are the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and the Duke of Sussex, the Godmothers Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Dutchesses of Kent and Gloucester. Lord Melbourne is to be made a Marquis, and Lord Palmerston an Earl, and the former is to get a piece of Plate valued at 1000 Guineas as a proof of the estimation of his Sovereign. Lord Cardigan who is styled "The Military Moloch" has been bullying the Doctor of the 11th Hussars, and reprimanded, while common report says that he is to resign the command of that gallant Regiment. The 14th Dragoons and the 22nd Foot are coming out to Bombay. Great floods took place all over the Kingdom on Sunday the 17th of January, and Brentford in particular was inundated and some lives lost as will be seen by our extracts. In Ireland O'Connell has been keeping up the Repeal Question but makes little advance in the matter. Lord Charlemont who opposes the Repeal very sensibly urged to O'Connell that if it were granted the Majority of the Irish Peers would be found as much adverse to liberal measures as the present House of Lords. O'Connell says he wants one shilling a year from each repealer, so that he could shew that nearly the whole people of Ireland demanded repeal. He advocates the use of all Irish Manufactures to the exclusion of English. In Scotland the Disputes in Church affairs are more entangled than ever, the two great questions of strife are "the action of damages brought by the Revd. Mr. Young against the Presbytery for refusing to carry into effect the judgment of the House of Peers in his favour, and the ordination of Mr. Edward to the Parish of Monarch by the Presbytery of Shathbogie in conformity with the decree of the Court of Session." No settlement of the quarrel appears likely to take place.

France presents a curious aspect at the present moment. Occupied in absurd Fortifications round Paris, and calling out levies of Troops she would appear to be on the point of going to War, while a peacefully inclined Ministry with a strong support in the Legislative Chambers backed by the influence of a Politic Monarch who e anti-warlike predilections are well known, would lead us to suppose that notwithstanding the violence of the Public Press and thirst for Military glory of the young Soldiers of her Army that Peace will (maugre all this heat and public clamour) be maintained with England and the Continental Powers. A Dramatic Squib called "Ily avait une fois un Roi et une Reine" in which the Queen, Prince Albert and Lord Melbourne were introduced offensively, was suppressed by Government which is in some measure significant of its sentiments. Peace has been announced between France and Buenos Ayres. M. Guizot has declared in the Chambers that it was not the intention of the French to interfere directly or indirectly in the affairs of Spain. Intelligence from Madrid of the

28th of December represents the regency as preparing for War with Portugal, Troops and Artillery were being marched to the frontier although the Government assured the Ambassadors of England and Portugal, of its pacific intentions, however the subsequent submission to the mediation of England seems to warrant a belief in its sincerity. In the mean time the Regency and the Papal Nuncio have quarrelled, and he has been ordered to quit the Kingdom and his jurisdiction has been abolished. In Portugal, the Queen opened the Cortes in person on the 2nd of January, in a speech in which she announces the subject of the Douro question had been submitted to the offered mediation of Great Britain. Preparation for War both by Sea and Land were making on a great scale. From America we have the President's message to Congress, it is a very dull production. It commences with a "vindictory disquisition on the President's Policy." The most interesting part to us however is the passage relative to the Boundary Question of which he anticipates "a speedy conclusion. The U. S. Government have also proposed to refer the "Lakes and Woods boundary" to arbitration, this proposition is also under consideration. Some British Troops had been sent into the disputed Territory by Lord Sydenham. but it was said it was without the knowledge of Sir John Harvey and they were only passing through towards New Brunswick.

We have thus endeavoured to give a cursory view of the present state of affairs in Europe and the United States and after all, the intelligence we have received is but scanty and of indifferent interest, and we may exclaim of our budget as Justice Shallow did of his dwelling, "Barren, Barren, Barren, beggars all Sir John."

We hail with pleasure the "New Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of requests for Native Officers and Soldiers," as published in the Calcutta Papers, it is far more lenient and favorable than the former, Clause the 1st of the late act allowed the jurisdiction of the Court to extend over all actions for debt and all personal actions not exceeding rupees four hundred. The present act limits the cognizance of the Court to Rupees two hundred,—this is certainly beneficial. The Court in future is to be composed of not less than three European Commissioned officers, or three Native Commissioned officers with an European officer to superintend and record the proceedings. The superintendence of an European officer will materially assist the Court, as we are perfectly convinced that when an European presides, it adds to the dignity of the Court, and tends to enlighten the other Judges on those points of law, which in many cases, the Native Commissioned officers are not conversant with. The Calcutta Commercial Advertiser of the 7th Instant disagrees with us, and argues that not unfrequently the members, when asked for their opinion, "have simply replied," "whatever you think proper," "to the Superintendent." This may be the case in Bengal, but the little experience that we have had, in most cases, we have seen the native commissioned officer deliberately take a view of the case, and altho' opposed by the European Superintendent adhere to their opinion. Native Commissioned officers from having risen from the ranks, are, from the experience they have had in dealing with the Bannans, Shoofs and others attached to the Bazar of the Regiment, aware of the different impositions, that are practised on the unwary, and from being members of a Court, contribute more fully to the administration of Justice in bringing to the notice of the Superintendent, the reliance that is to be placed on the testimony of the Creditor, who in many cases manages by compound interest to swell his debt, to twice the original amount. The urgency of a thorough knowledge of the Law is not requisite, the cases that this Court have to decide being that of merely debt, the simple argument between a Debtor and Creditor, a competent knowledge of how the debt was incurred, for what, and the means and circumstances of the Debtor, are all that are required to be taken into consideration. We are not well versed in the intricacies of Civil Law, but from the amended act before us must say, that the alterations and additions of the amended act are such as will confer a great boon on the Military generally, and we think contribute in a great measure towards the comfort of the Native Corps.

To the European Inhabitant of a Military Station it will also be a boon, and act perhaps as a check on the Camp Shopkeepers and prevent their giving so much credit to young gentlemen who cannot afford to pay, and thereby get into difficulties which not unfrequently lead to disagreeable consequences. With the certainty of always receiving their Coin to the extent of

400 Rupees, Shopkeepers in the outstations often passed goods at extravagant prices on their young customers, and after a Month or two when they found an inability to pay, pulled them up before a Court of Requests, frequently without giving any notice of such intention, and we have known instances where a Shopkeeper has voluntarily relinquished so much of his claim as to bring the sum just within the 400 Rupees. Now that 200 Rupees is the maximum of recovery, their faith will proportionably decrease, and in the same ratio much distress and uneasiness caused by the visitations of *Duns* and *Monthly visits* to the Cantonment Adowlats will cease and thus render our youthful Military friends free from the sorrows of empty Pockets, and Pay Abstracts shewing a Balance of most elaborately executed *Cyphers*.

In our last Monday's Gazette, the Compositors made a blunder and put together the word "ETYMOLOGY" for "ETHNOLOGY" which typographical accident has been seized with avidity by one of our contemporaries, and sneered at with the usual gentlemanlike feeling of "The United Service Gazette."

MALTA.

CIRCULAR OF A PROJECT FOR THE ERECTION OF PALESTINE INTO AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

There is a principle, equally pervading the philosophy of life as religion, that the countries, and "spots" of countries, where the illustrious of mankind were born and lived and died, should be held in reverential esteem, if not be the objects of a devout pilgrimage. The coldest sneer of the sceptic cannot stifle this spontaneous feeling of the human heart, nor can the dry calculations of the political economist barter away this instinct of our universal nature.

Actuated with this deep and rational feeling we, Christians, have come forward, but not presumptuously, at the present crisis, to give expression to our sentiments, as to the propriety of Christians, of all sects and denominations, convening public or private meetings throughout Christendom for the object of requesting through their respective sovereigns, or governments—THAT THE SOVEREIGN POWER WOULD GRANT THE CESSION OF PALESTINE, OR THAT PORTION OF SYRIA COMMONLY DENOMINATED "THE HOLY LAND," TO ALL CHRISTIANS, TO BE ERRECTED, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CHRISTIAN PRINCES OF EUROPE AND ASIA, INTO AN INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN TERRITORY, POSSESSING SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND SUBJECT TO SUCH PRINCE AS THE CHRISTIAN NATIONS MAY AGREE TO, AND WITH FULL AND UNANIMOUS ASSENT CONFIRM IN HIS REGAL AUTHORITY: it being a country which has always from the earliest times, excited the devoutest feelings and desires of the fien.s of Christianity, and which the hearts of all true believers now ardently yearn after.

In making this request, we disclaim every idea of a political, religiously proselyting, or invidious nature. Our object is simply Christian piety—we are devoutly anxious, that the country which was the scene of the labours and miracles of our glorious Redeemer—the theatre of his unparalleled passion and death;—and which country, also, being the depository of the monuments of those stupendous events that have filled the world with wonder these nineteen centuries!—should be in the possession of those who believe in them, and practise the faith of the Divine Sufferer, and can alone preserve and venerate them in a manner suitable to and worthy their mysterious grandeur and awful importance.

It is not for us to attempt to convey within the narrow compass of a circular the crowd of ideas which irresistibly force themselves upon us, they will naturally arise in the minds and affections of all those who believe in the mission of the Saviour, or call themselves by the honourable name of Christians, in whose hands this communication may fall, and who will, likewise, easily devise the most prompt and practical mode for bringing about this consummation so devoutly wished. We think it enough to express frankly and humbly our sentiments to have them responded to by the entire Christian world.

We think, likewise, the present moment exceedingly favourable to the attainment of our object,—(an opportunity is afforded which may not occur again for centuries,) whilst diplomatic negotiations are going on to dispose of the territories of the disorganized empire of the Turks, and to pacify the Levant in a substantial and permanent manner, and equally for the interests of Mussulmans, Jews (*), and Christians.

(*) We think, the Jews would see it to be their advantage, that the Holy Land should be rather in Christians' hands, who regard them, according to the Apostle St. Paul (a) as the stock, on which the Gentiles have been engrafted, who believe the old Testament to be divinely inspired,—and (with the exception of the judicial and ceremonial portion of it), to be as far as relates to the fulfilment of the prophecies in the person of Christ in part the foundation of Christianity,—who venerate the Holy Land for the sake of the Patriarchs and Prophets that inhabited and decorated it, and who think that although

The necessity of promptitude, and yet of the most judicious deliberation of all Christians, in a matter of such high importance, have appeared to us so great, that we have put aside the formality of a public meeting; neither would we, though ardently disposed to forward the divine cause, with a full heart and a strong hand, be considered to arrogate to ourselves the credit of originating this pious project; nor would we seem to dictate, by affixing our signatures hereto, though we pledge ourselves privately to communicate these our sentiments to those Christians whom we think will coöperate with us—leaving the subject to effect the rest on the public mind of Christian Europe, by its own simple, intrinsic, and superlative excellence. Thus, then, we leave the subject to produce a simultaneous result, so that if this result be favourable it may develop itself in meetings, and addresses or petitions to the respective Christian governments of Europe—to obtain this great concession for the Christian world.

We are not able to anticipate any objections from the nature of the object, or its execution by the Sublime Porte. The Christian sovereigns cannot refuse, to make the request, inasmuch as they are both backed by what must be the desire of all Christians, though that desire be not yet publicly expressed, as well as the interests of the Sublime Porte, who has never been able to profit by the possession of this portion of Syria, whilst it would form an impassable barrier to the ambitious projects of any reigning prince in Egypt, and keep the capital of the Turkish empire in a state of uninterrupted tranquillity. But if the Porte should complain that her revenue would suffer by this cession of territory, the Christians of Europe, through their representative in Palestine, would with the greatest willingness make up the deficiency in the most ample way.

A common interest and common request cannot involve any individual compromise of principle, or feeling, amongst Christians; nor can such a request, collectively made, have any other effect than redounding to the honour of those personages, of high diplomatic rank, who make it to the Sublime Porte, and the Sultan who graciously condescends to gratify the Christian nations by its cessions. Nor, finally, do we see any ground for jealousy amongst Christians and their governments, for we would suggest that some one of the native Christian princes of Syria should assume the government, and in such an independent manner as to be uncontrolled by any of the Christian governments of Europe.

Let then the Christian world, at this most favourable juncture, arouse itself,—that all true Christians may see the land dyed with the passion-blood of the Redeemer of mankind, under the gentle and christian sway of the followers of the Cross!

Latest European Intelligence

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 2.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be taken into custody by the Usher of the Black Rod.

The motion was agreed to, and the Earl of Cardigan then, having risen from his seat, was proceeding out of the house, when, upon passing the bar, he was taken into custody by the Usher of the Black Rod.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR addressing the noble earl said, "your lordship may retire."

The Earl of CARDIGAN then bowed to their lordships.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY next moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do issue a writ of *certiorari* for the removal of the indictment against James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, into this Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR put the question, which having been carried.

Lord SHAFTESBURY addressing the noble earl, said, "If your lordship has anything to address to the house this is the fitting opportunity."

The Earl of CARDIGAN I have nothing to say, my lords.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY Then the Usher of the Black Rod will have the goodness to remove the noble earl for the present, and if we have further occasion for his presence we will send for him.

The noble earl then retired in the custody of Sir Augustus Clifford to the Earl Marshall's room.

After a lapse of a few minutes, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod announced that Mr. Clarke, the Clerk of the Central Criminal Court, was in attendance.—Ordered to be called in.

The LORD CHANCELLOR What have you got there?

The Jews cannot entertain a hope of obtaining for the establishment of the Jewish Religion, by reason of the signal judgment of Heaven, as recorded even by one of their own historians, by which they have been banished from it now nearly nineteen centuries past, it may yet serve, by being in the Christians' possession, for the gathering together of the remnant (6) of that once favoured people, predicted to be called in and saved; not (as they themselves must admit) by the profession of the Jewish religion, which was but a type and figure of the religion of the promised Messiah, but by the profession of the Religion of that Messiah, who, upon that sacred spot would be more efficaciously proved to have already come and to have established His Holy Religion—of the truth of which some go forth to their Brethren dispersed all over the world, and thus the expression of the Prophet, Isaiah (c) may be verified—"The Law shall come forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

- (a) Rom. XI.—17: 15: 19: 20: 21.
(b) Rom IX. 27 & Js. X 22.
(c) Is: 2 ch. 3 v.

Mr. Clarke.—A return to a writ of *certiorari*, in return to the order of your lordships' house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR Please to hand it in. You may retire.

Mr. Clarke then retired, and the writ was read by one of the clerks at the table.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then moved, that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be called admitted to bail.—Agreed to.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then moved that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be called upon to produce two sureties of 5,000l., and to be bound himself in the sum of 10,000l., to appear before this house when called upon so to do.

His lordship then entered into the necessary sureties, and was ordered to be discharged from the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY next moved that the committee of the house appointed to try his lordship do meet on Tuesday, 16th February, at 11 o'clock in the morning and every day at the same hour, until the trial be ended; that their lordships attend in their robes; that their names be called over each day; and that the names of such peers who may be absent be taken down by the clerk of the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having put these questions, which were all affirmed.

The Earl of MOUNT EDGUMBE begged to inquire what number of seats would be allotted to strangers attending the trial?

Viscount DUNCANNON said that it was considered that there would be sufficient accommodation for all peers in the body of the house and the lower galleries (those on each side of the throne). The upper (strangers) gallery, which was capable of accommodating a hundred and twenty persons, and a new gallery which it was intended to erect under the other, and which would accommodate about eighty persons, would be allotted to strangers. In addition to this, seats would be erected below the bar and under the new gallery, capable of accommodating sixty more persons. This, he believed, was the greatest quantity that could be accommodated.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it right to state that all the matters stated in the reports from the committee were strictly according to former precedents, *mutatis mutandis*, the only alterations being those that arose from the peculiarities of the present case.

Viscount DUNCANNON said he should propose that the house at its rising, on Friday, the 12th instant, do adjourn to the Tuesday following, to enable the necessary preparations to be made for conducting the trial.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM the copyholds enfranchisement bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of the same peers nominated last year.—The house adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Bishop of Chichester took the oath and his seat.—Lord Arden also took the oath and his seat upon his accession to the title.—At half past one their lordships proceeded to the Palace with the address, at which time there were present, in a variety of uniforms, the Marquis of Headfort, the Earls of Fingal and Wilton, Lords Portman and Camoys; Lord Ducie, the mover of the address; Lord Lurgan, the seconder; and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The house was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Col. Bruen took the oath and his seat for Mayo.—Mr. PHILLIPS presented thirty-four petitions from parishes in Herefordshire, praying that no further grants might be voted to the College of Maynooth, and that the house would appoint a committee to inquire into the system of education pursued there.—Mr. BASTHOPE presented a petition from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester, against the payment of church rates.

CASE OF SARAH YOUNG.—Captain PECHILL presented a petition from Sarah Young, relative to her imprisonment in Monmouth goal for non-appearance at the Bishop's Court at Llandaff, at the suit of the Rev. Dr. Lyle, for a claim for tithes to the amount of 70s., and praying the house to take her case into consideration, with a view of amending the law, in order to prevent in future any further citation in Bishop's Court with respect to tithes.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for the borough of Reigate, in the room of Viscount Eastnor, now Earl Souers.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Sir EDWARD SUGDEN gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the administration of justice in the House of Lords and in the Privy Council.

SOUTH AUSTRIA.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Monday he should move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of South Australia.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Sir R. H. INGLES was anxious to take the opportunity of calling the attention of the house to an omission which had taken place in the speech from the throne, as well as in the debate. He wished to refer distinctly to the repeal question in Ireland. The hon. and learned member for Dublin, whom he did not then see in his place, would hardly agree with Ministers in saying that the subject on which he had almost staked his political existence was one of minor importance. Her Majesty's representative in Ireland seemed to think that the mere agitation of the question involved the tranquillity of the second city of that country and he had accordingly despatched troops in order to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace when the matter came under discussion. There was also another question which he wished to put to her Majesty's Ministers. The hon. and learned member for Dublin had distinctly stated that the repeal question was now a vital one, and that every man must either be a Conservative or a Repealer. He would ask the noble lord whether he would accept that alternative?—Lord J. RUSSELL said he conceived his opinions were sufficiently well known on the subject of the repeal of the union. With respect to the policy of advising her Majesty to make a declaration on the subject, he conceived that the propriety of doing so depended upon whether or not such a declaration would be advantageous and expedient; and certainly in time of a formidable agitation on the subject, it might be expedient to advise the Crown to make such a declaration, but at other times he thought that such a declaration would rather add importance to the cry of a moment, and would be inexpedient (hear). The troops were moved in consequence of certain threats that were made, that if the hon. member for Dublin made any progress to Belfast, there would be a breach of the peace, tumult and violence. Now he begged to ask the hon. baronet whether these threats were made by Conservative or Repealers (laughter).

PETITIONS.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved the usual sectional orders. Upon that which regulates the mode of dealing with petitions, Lord STANLEY proposed a restriction in the case of

petitions affecting individual character, to the effect that such petitions, when printed for the purpose of a specific motion, in which case they do not receive the fiat of the Petition Committee should be confined to the use of members only.—Lord J. RUSSELL was inclined to think that no petition ought to be printed except under the authority of the Petition Committee.—Sir R. PEEL thought the only protection would be in the caution of the house and of the member presenting the petition; and that the caution of the house would be best evinced in requiring a notice of motion for printing a petition, that persons not unfrequently preferred petitions with the sole object of getting them printed and circulated among the public.—Lord STANLEY repeated his conviction that nothing would answer the purpose but to print, in these cases, for the use of members only. Here the conversation dropped.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. BROTHERTON rose to move "that no business shall be brought on after twelve o'clock at night, if objected to by five or more members"—Mr. EWART seconded the motion. The Secretary of the Treasury was not unfrequently seen wrapped in peaceful slumber, and sweet oblivion had visited even the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, on the Treasury benches. On one occasion last session, when a question was put to the Foreign Secretary, that noble lord was discovered to be fast asleep (laughter).—Mr. BRISCOE said the practice of midnight legislation made them the laughing stock of the country, and he was further assured that because the house preferred darkness to light their deeds must of necessity be evil (laughter).—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he had never been convinced by the arguments in favour of the motion, and he must again refuse to support it.—After a few words from Mr. HUME, a division took place, when the numbers were—For the motion, 31; Against it, 130; Majority, 99.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Mr. EWART proposed several resolutions relating to the appointment of committees on private bills.—The house divided, when there appeared—For the resolutions, 22; Against them, 24; Majority against the resolutions, 2.

LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to copyright.—Mr. WARBURTON said that he did not intend to let this motion pass without taking the sense of the house upon it. He was determined to oppose the bill in every stage.—The debate was ordered to stand adjourned.

CONSTABULARY FORCE.—Mr. LAW HODGES moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to the constabulary force in England and Wales. The bill was the same as that which he had introduced last year.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that he had had the honour, with some of their Lordships, of presenting to her Majesty the address which their Lordships had agreed to, and to which her Majesty had been pleased to return the following gracious reply:—

"I thank you for your loyal and affectionate address. I entirely rely upon your assistance in maintaining the best interests of the country, in preserving the peace, and promoting the general welfare of my people."

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The LORD CHANCELLOR had a communication to make to their Lordships to which he wished to call their attention. He had thought it his duty to have a communication with Mr. Justice Bosanquet, the senior Judge of the Central Criminal Court, relative to certain proceedings which had taken place in that Court respecting a Member of their Lordships' House. In answer to that communication he had received a letter from his Lordship, in which he stated "that an indictment had been found against the Earl of Cardigan at the last October Sessions, for feloniously shooting at Mr. Harvey Tackett, with intent to kill or do him some grievous bodily harm. The letter also stated that Mr. Adolphus, who appeared as counsel for the noble Earl, had prayed that the recognizances might be respited to the ensuing sessions, on the ground that the noble Earl, being a Peer, could not be tried in that Court, whereupon the recognizances were ordered to be respited, in order to have the indictment tried before a proper tribunal, or before the Lord High Steward of the House of Peers. What he (Mr. Justice Bosanquet) had further ascertained from the clerk of the arraigns was, that similar orders had been made for respiting the recognizances for the ensuing session." Their Lordships having now a knowledge of the facts, would perhaps think it right that the same course should be adopted on the present as on all similar occasions, and he apprehended that the first step should be for their Lordships to appoint a Committee to inquire into the course of proceeding that ought to be adopted. He found from the journals of the House that the mode of appointing select committees was not always uniform. In the majority of cases these committees were appointed to consist of all Peers who had attended during the existing session; in other cases it had been referred to a committee of privileges. Either course might be adopted, but he (the Lord Chancellor) thought the better course would be to adopt the precedent that the committee should consist of all those Peers present during the existing session, as they would thus secure the attendance of a greater number of their Lordships. After a short pause, during which a private conversation took place between the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other noble Lords, the LORD CHANCELLOR asked if it was their Lordships' pleasure that a committee should be appointed, to consist of all Peers who had attended during the session, to inquire into the practice of the House upon the subject? This was the plan adopted in 1746; and there was also another precedent, namely, to apply to the Chief Justice of the Courts of Westminster to attend the House upon the subject, though, as two of their Lordships were Members of that House, it would only be necessary to request the attendance of the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This he would propose.—The motion that a committee consisting of all the Peers present during the session should be appointed to inspect the Journals of the House, with respect to the trial of Peers in criminal cases, was then put and carried. Lord BROUGHAM brought in the Copyright Enfranchisement Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In answer to a question by the Earl of HADDINGTON, Viscount MELBOURNE said that, upon mature deliberation, her Majesty's Ministers had resolved not to introduce any parliamentary measure on the subject of the disputes between the authorities of the Church of Scotland and the Courts of Law in that country.—Adjourned.

THE LATE FLOODS.

Great alarm was created in Brentford on Saturday morning, by an overflow of the Brent River and the Grand Junction Canal. The canal joins the river Thames southward of New Brentford, running at the rear of the town on the South for some hundred yards. On the North side of the high-road, which crosses the canal by means of a strongly-built stone bridge, it is joined by the river Brent. The general belief is, that it was the immense body of land-water occasioned by the rapid thaw, which poured down from the country, swelling the stream of the Brent, which caused the catastrophe. The scene is thus described by the reporter of the *Times*—

"The water, it appears, was first observed to be slowly rising about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night; but no fears of an inundation being entertained by the persons residing near, they retired to rest, little dreaming that they would be so soon aroused from their slumbers. Towards two o'clock, however, Police-constable Smith, T. 60, who was on duty near the bridge, observing the water still increasing and rushing with great force to the Thames, awakened some of the boatmen belonging to what are called 'monkey-boats,' large numbers of which were moored off the different wharfs abutting on the canal, and cautioned them to be on the alert for their own security. At that time, and even up to half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, immediate danger was not apprehended; but a few minutes before four o'clock, a loud noise was heard to the North of the town, which momentarily approached nearer and nearer; and it was soon ascertained that the narrow stream of the Brent had swelled into a mighty river, and, overflowing its banks, was pouring itself into the already increased waters of the canal. Numbers of boats, barges, and lighters were instantly torn from their moorings, and driven with great force through the bridge, towards the Thames. At the same instant, also, the accumulated waters having overflowed all the permisses North of the high road, burst with frightful force through two avenues by the houses of Mr. Brasher, near the bridge, and Mr. Farrell, directly opposite the church, filling the lower rooms of the houses. The Police immediately sprang their rattles, and lost no time in awakening the inhabitants to a sense of their danger; and where some were too deeply buried in sleep to be aroused by the knocking, they forced the doors open. The scene at that moment is impossible to describe: men, women, and children, (many of them in their night-clothes,) were running in all directions for places of shelter; while the roaring of the water, added to the screams of the wretched inhabitants of the boats, and of the individuals inhabiting the numerous cottages running South of the town down to the waterside, were most appalling. In a very short time, all the houses at that portion of the town were flooded, and the water rising rapidly, the occupiers of the houses near the market-place commenced damming up their doors; and there is no doubt that the whole not only of New Brentford but also of old Brentford would shortly have become under water, had the stream not found itself an outlet at the bottom of Church Alley, by razing the wall of the extensive nursery-grounds of Messrs. Ronalds, and another wall at the Southern extremity of the grounds, by which it joined the canal near its outlet to the Thames. Every possible assistance was immediately rendered by those of the inhabitants who had not been reached by the inundation. About five o'clock the water was at the highest, and the only means of communication between the houses near the bridge was by a boat. Towards six o'clock it was ascertained that the water was gradually decreasing; and daylight was anxiously looked for, that the extent of the effects of the inundation might be ascertained."

The damage to the barges and houses was very great, but the loss of life was less than might have been expected. A boatman was drowned; and on Monday the body of Mr. Morris, a market-gardener, was found in a pond near his house. Some of the escapes were curious.—

"During the early part of the day, fears were entertained that the whole of the crews of the boats, &c. which have been wrecked were drowned; and much interest was excited to ascertain the fate of a family of seven children, who, with their father and mother, named Tolley, it was known were on Saturday evening on board one of the boats belonging to Messrs. Price and Sons, of Briery Hill, which boat is one of those sunk. It was, however, in the afternoon ascertained that they had been most miraculously saved, as the boat was being driven along by the current, by the exertions of a family named Ayres, living in a cottage at the bottom of Boar's Head Yard, who, as the boat passed the window, succeeded in dragging in the seven children, where our reporter saw them, and where he learned that the father and mother had also been saved. At the next cottage were also two sisters of the name of Froster, each with one child, who were rescued from another boat. It has also been ascertained that no fewer than twenty-one men, women, and children, saved their lives by climbing over the wall of the Duke of Northumberland's grounds and taking refuge in a cow-house, where they have been since found."

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood exerted themselves to assist the sufferers. The infant schools were thrown open for the admission of the boatmen and their families, to the number of ninety persons; who were provided with good food.

On Wednesday, an inquest was held on the body of William Spruce, aged nineteen, who was drowned during the inundation. The witnesses examined were of opinion that the great damage done to the boats and barges, of which about thirty were swamped, was owing to the floats of timber in the river Brent; the fastenings of which gave way, and then drove the boats against the bridges and banks, and upon one another. One witness stated, that in some instances the boats were thrown upon one another four deep. The water, when at its highest, rose to within a foot of the top of the arch of Brentford Bridge. It rose for more than three hours, and at one point of the time as rapidly as a yard in half an hour. The deceased was at the helm of his barge, when, by its suddenly striking against the Duke of Northumberland's wall, he was thrown into the water. The inquiry was adjourned for a week, with a view to ascertain whether there had been any culpability in placing the timber-floats on the river, or any neglect of proper precautions in their fastenings.

An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of Mr. Morris. It appeared from the evidence of a Policeman, that he saw Morris on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, on Brentford Bridge, very much intoxicated: the Policeman saw him partly on his way home, when he determined to go by another path; and it is supposed he walked into a brook, which was flooded. There was a large wound in his forehead, caused probably by the ice. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Spectator*, Jan. 23.

PASQUINADES.

"The leading bet at the Clubs now is, that there will be two Royal Christenings within the year. The termination of two ladies' dresses, the other day at Court, having come into 'unlucky' contact, that wag Melbourne facetiously said there was nothing extraordinary in it, as it is a common occurrence now-a-days for two trains to come in collision."

It is said that Wright, the banker, is about, after winding up his affairs, to become a monk of La Trappe, taking the place of Baron Geramb. Curious alterations in the world take place.

OLD BACHELORS LOOK HERE.—NEW INVENTION.—It is said that a Yankee down in the old bay state, has invented a kind of musical clock, that he has attached to a cradle hung on pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle, and the musical department sings the baby to sleep. This cute labour-saving machine, it is thought, will induce many wary bachelors to forego their celibacy, and venture upon a series of connubialities.

LONG FOR THIS WORLD.—There is a family of six brothers in Indiana, whose aggregate length is forty-three feet! being an average of seven feet two inches each.

COLONEL W. is a fine looking man, ain't he? "Yes," said a friend the other day. "Yes," replied another: "I was taken for him once." "You! why, you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that: I was taken for him—I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the sheriff!"

Melbourne and Wellington have become friends and allies. Righteousness and peace have shaken hands.

The Parisian *badauds* are really so excitable, that an English writer is half afraid to dip his pen in his ink, for fear of stirring-up the Gaul.

Those sly-looking fellows who hang about Chancery lane, say that in nine cases out of ten the possessions of a *Bill of Rights* brings a man to need a *Habeas Corpus*. This seems constitutional.

Prince Albert has appointed four chaplains; this is as it should be, the provision for the soul should be upon a scale with that of the body. A Prince could not possibly do with less than four chaplains, when we reflect that four chaplains would not more than supply the spiritual wants of forty thousand ordinary people.

When the drawers came home which Palmerston took so much pains in giving directions about to his tailor, Lady Cowper expressed herself surprised at their apparently increased size, particularly below the knee. "These are surely not made for you?" exclaimed the dame. "Yes, yes they are," replied Palmerston. "Dear me, rejoined the lady, 'I should have thought they had been made for a much larger calf.'"

ABROAD AND AT HOME.
Beau Palmerston in happiness,
His lady say, most rich is—
Abroad he wears man's gear—not less;
At home she wears the breeches.

"Ah, Polly," exclaimed Prince Albert, "you never expected to live in a grand place like this?" "Did you?" asked the impudent bird.

BAD NEWS.
"What news?" Lehen asked. "D—d bad by this hand."

Echoed Polly, "here are tidings from Cumber-land!"

That Palmerston should be anxious to increase his calf is not at all surprising, now that he is morally as well as legally possessed of a Cow per.

MELBOURNE'S OPENING DINNER.
"Three cheers for the Queen—to the brim, friends, fill full!"
Thundered Melbourne, "and now let us drink to John Bull."

"Treu," cried Uxbridge, "and better our task to rehearse."
Let us drink with nine rounds. To the old fellow's purse!

The wit in the Cabinet designate Melbourne the *prime*, and Hobhouse the *primed* minister.

"Here I am again," said Victoria to the wonderful parrot, on her return from the House of Lords. "So I perceive," quoth Polly; the farce being over, the pantomime may begin."

OUR QUEEN'S SPEECH.—MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I have called you together during this cold season, knowing that you have plenty of warm water before you. I hope that you will still stick by my friend Melbourne; for I can assure you that, as long as I give him good dinners, he means to stick by me. I am happy to say, that a Princess has crowned the hope which inspired me this time last year to inform you I was about to be married. "It is a nice little thing," as Albert calls it; and will, for the present, require no allowance from my faithful Commons. You must have stood it handsome had it been a Prince; so, perhaps, you are as well without one for the present. "I continue to receive from Foreign Powers"—Lord Palmerston bids me say this or really I do not think I should have known it—"assurances of their friendly disposition."

I suppose he means that they will be on shaking hands terms as long as it suits their purpose, and they do not get an ugly grip from my gallant blue jackets.

France has been putting herself in a great passion, because she got so terribly beaten some five-and-twenty years ago, and is fortifying Paris in expectation of being beaten again. The Sultan has done the trick gently; and has given me a diamond necklace in return for my sending Charley Napier to recover for him the Acro of land he had lost in Syria. Old Mehmet Ali, has nevertheless, behaved like a gentleman, and has never opened our letters. A robbery has arisen between Spain and Portugal, because the latter will not permit the former to use her water; but, as they have referred the dispute to me, I have recommended them to put some brandy into it, and drink it between them. I shall feel obliged to Lord Brougham if he will keep his features still, and hold his dry humour to himself.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I shall feel obliged by your looking up the stumpy as soon as possible. Mr. C. Murray tells me that groceries are dear, and it is important to adhere "to the principles of economy." I confess that my larder does not get any supply

